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JUILLIARD CONCERTS SET FOR MARCH 30-31

The Juilliard String Quartet will return to the Coolidge Auditorium on March 30 and 31 for the first of their spring concerts at the Library of Congress. The quartet will be joined by guest artist John Graham, viola. This is the quartet's 16th season in residence at the Library. The concerts are sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, and the artists perform on Stradivari instruments presented to the Library by Mrs. Whittall in 1935-36.

Mr. Graham is well known to audiences at the Library of Congress. He most recently performed here with the Juilliard String Quartet in an all-Mozart program on November 3 and 4, 1977. He has served as violist in various chamber ensembles, including the Beaux Arts Quartet, the Galimir Quartet, the Speculum Musicae, and the New York Chamber Ensemble.

On March 30 and 31, the Juilliard String Quartet (Robert Mann and Earl Carlyss, violins; Samuel Rhodes, viola; and Joel Krosnick, violoncello) and Mr. Graham will perform Quintets in B flat major and C major by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Quartet in D major, Op. 18, No. 3 by Ludwig van Beethoven.

Both concerts will begin promptly at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library. Tickets will be distributed by Patrick Hayes, 1300 G St. N.W., beginning at 8:30 a.m., Monday, March 27. A service charge of 25 cents is placed on each ticket, and only two tickets are distributed to an individual. Telephone reservations may be made on Monday morning by calling 393-4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concert on Friday evening will be broadcast live by radio station WETA-FM, and made available to stations in other cities through the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

MEETING EXPLORES BOOK PROGRAMS

The Center for the Book, in cooperation with the Association of American Publishers, sponsored a meeting in the Whittall Pavilion on February 23 to explore issues related to improving the international flow of books. A second purpose of the session, attended by Library of Congress staff members and representatives of Government agencies, library groups, and the private sector, was to discuss ways in which The Center for the Book might serve as a useful catalyst in the area of international book programs. The meeting was one in a series of planning sessions intended to help the Center develop its program in each of its areas of interest, which include the book in society, authorship and writing, the book as a physical object, publishing and bookselling, libraries and book use, reading, and international book programs.

Discussions centered on several new developments relevant to the promotion of the book internationally, namely the forthcoming merger of the State

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Department's Bureau of Cultural Affairs with the U.S.I.A. to form the International Communications Agency, other developments with the State Department, the establishment of The Center for the Book, the Belgrade Conference on the Helsinki Accords, and an 11-point program of cooperation between U.S. and Soviet publishers. Within this context, Leo Albert, chairman of the board, Prentice-Hall International, listed several obstacles hindering the international flow of information that should be of concern, including problems related to literacy, access to and distribution of books, currency, and copyright.

Other topics discussed included the international role of the Library of Congress; current developments in international copyright; the need for a currency convertibility program; the Florence Agreement Protocol; translations (of foreign works into English and American publications into other languages); possible educational exchanges of publishers, librarians, authors, and booksellers; the importance of encouraging the free flow of books within countries as well as across national boundaries; the American role in

Robert Baensch of Harper & Row talks with John B. Putnam, executive director of the Association of American University Presses.

UNESCO; the idea of creating an American counterpart to the British Book Development Council, possibly called the American Media Council; expanding exhibit opportunities for American books abroad; and the need for an inventory of U.S. international book and library programs, both governmental and private.

The meeting concluded with agreement to appoint a small committee representative of the assembled group, with certain additions, to work with The Center for the Book in shaping its role and program with regard to international book matters.

Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh greets Jean Lowrie, who was representing the American Library Association at the meeting, and Leo Albert.

1977-78 INTERNS COMPLETE INTENSIVE ORIENTATION PROGRAM

The 12 members of the 1977-78 Library of Congress Intern Class were awarded certificates of graduation by Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh on January 27. The event culminated 20 weeks of intensive orientation and opportunity to view the Library's many activities as integral, complementary parts of one total organization, and to provide a thorough knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of the Library's many functions.

The 1977-78 program which began last September 12 combined lectures, seminars, discussions, tours, and brief work assignments.

The Intern Program has been conducted yearly at the Library since 1949 with the exception of 1954 and 1973. Before 1974 the program was referred to as the Special Recruit Program.

Graduating members of this year's class are (pictured above, front row, left to right) Thomas Lester, William C. Putnam, John Hass, Patrick J. Frazier, Paul Metz, and Thomas J. Martin, and (back row, left to right) Sarah M. Pritchard, Anne Harley, Catherine LaTour, Kathryn J. Mendenhall, and Judith Furash. Not present for the photo was fellow graduate Richard Greenfield.

CHINESE POETRY AND MUSIC TO BE PERFORMED IN MARCH 27 PROGRAM

The Library of Congress will present an evening of Chinese poetry and music on Monday, March 27, in the Coolidge Auditorium. Ticket requests for the 8 p.m. program should be directed to the Poetry Office, (202) 426-5394 or 5395. Previous announcements that no tickets are required were in error.

This program offers a unique opportunity to see and hear in performance the ancient Chinese art of combining music and poetry. Noted artists participating in the readings of *shih, tz'u,* and *ch'ü* poems in combination with *ch'in* compositions will be poet and calligrapher Chang Ch'ung-ho; composer Chou Wen-chung; poet Huang Po-fei; American poet William Jay Smith, who will read English translations of the Chinese poems; and musician Lui Tsun-yuen.

Classical Chinese poetry is particularly close to music. The instrument having the greatest affinity with Chinese poetry is the zither, *ch'in*—an instrument favored by philosophers, poets, artisans, and monks alike. *Ch'in* pieces—even without text—are usually full of imagery and auditory effects characteristic of poetry.

Chang Ch'ung-ho spent most of her early years in

Anhwei Province. She attended National Peking University, majoring in Chinese literature. She has written and published many poems and essays in Chinese. Her paintings and calligraphy have been exhibited throughout the United States. She teaches Chinese calligraphy at Yale University and is the wife of a Yale professor of Chinese Literature, the literary scholar and translator, Hans Frankel.

Chou Wen-chung was born in the coastal town of Chefoo (Yen-t'ai) in Shantung Province. He came to the United States in 1946 and has studied composition with Edgard Varèse among others. He has composed two works based on the *ch'in* pieces, *Yang Kuan* and *Yü Ko.* He teaches composition at Columbia University, where he also serves as vice dean of the School of the Arts and chairman of the Music Division.

Huang Po-fei was born in Canton, but spent part of his childhood in Peking. He received a B.A. degree in French and English literature from Catholic University, Peking, and the M.A. degree from Stanford University. Author of several books of poetry in Chinese, he has also published poetry in English. Mr. Huang performs chanting of traditional Chinese poetry in the Mandarin, Cantonese, and Toishanese dialects. He teaches in the Department of East Asian Languages and Literature of Yale University.

William Jay Smith is the author of several books of poetry and served from 1968 to 1970 as consultant in poetry to the Library of Congress. He has also written several works of criticism and a number of well-known books of poetry for children. In 1972, Mr. Smith received the Loines Award for poetry from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, which elected him a member in 1975. He is currently professor of English at Hollins College, Virginia, and a director of the Translation Center at Columbia University.

Lui Tsun-yuen was born in Suchou. At the age of 10, he took up the study of *p'i-p'a* and *ch'in* with the foremost masters of China. Regarded as one of the few great exponents of ancient Chinese music, he has also written original compositions for the *p'i-p'a,* and has performed in Europe, South America, and Asia. Mr. Lui is the head of Chinese Music at the Institute of Ethnomusicology at the University of California, Los Angeles. His recordings include *Exotic Music of Ancient China* (Lyrichord Discs) and *Dragon Boat* (EMI).

Among the many poets whose works will be performed in this program are Li Po, Wang Wei, Po Chü-i, Tu Fu, Li Yü, Ch'in Kuan, and Chang K'o-chiu. The program is presented under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation and Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund.

TELEVISION ARCHIVES CONFERENCE HELD

Representatives from institutions that collect television programs for research and archival purposes met at the Library of Congress on February 13-14 to explore questions of mutual interest and methods of furthering cooperation as part of the planning for the American Television and Radio Archive mandated by the Copyright Law which went into effect January 1.

During the two-day conference participants exchanged information about acquisitions, preservation, cataloging, servicing, and maintaining television materials.

The first morning was spent exchanging information about the participating individual archives: their plans, projected scope of activities, areas of specialization, and services.

The afternoon session consisted of discussion on the possibilities and problems of various methods of acquisition; storage problems and preservation techniques; and policies on collecting, preserving, and storing non-broadcast materials, that is, material related to programs such as scripts, manuscripts, costumes, set designs, and so forth.

Discussion brought out the need to establish criteria for selection of television and radio materials for acquisition, and for the exchange of catalogs, indexes, and other information among institutions to avoid duplication and to direct clientele to collections. The possibilities of specialization and regionalization and development of exchange or loan programs were probed. It was observed that because collections were geographically scattered, there was a major problem for researchers and it was hoped that duplicate copies in many collections would aid scholarship in the field. It was noted that copyright and legal restrictions placed by donors on type and extent of access make exchange or duplication of materials between archives very difficult.

In preserving materials, archivists' considerations are the uncertain archival nature of the television materials, particularly videotape, and the problem of establishing priorities of what should and should not be preserved. It was predicted that the compatibility of materials and equipment will become more realistic in the near future. There is the possibility

Photographed during the conference (left to right) were James Rieser, Museum of Broadcasting; Karin Ades, Public Broadcasting Service; and Alan Lewis, Public Broadcasting Service; in the background are John Kuiper, International Museum of Photography, and Paul Spehr, Library of Congress.

Also pictured at the meeting were (left to right) Robert Lewine, Academy of Television Arts and Sciences; Don Zimmerman, Washington State University; John Kuiper (in the background); James Pilkington, Vanderbilt Television News Archive; Erik Barnouw, Library of Congress (standing); and Fay Schreibman, George Washington University.

that the video disc may become the broadcast standard and useful as a more permanent preservation material but there is a question of how cheaply copies can be made. There is hope that it may be economical enough to select and store all materials on video disc.

Microfiche may be the route to follow in preserving broadcasting related print and script materials. There is an interest in collecting script materials and a particular need to collect supporting written materials to provide factual information regarding the production, production credits, and other information. There seems to be little interest at this time in collecting station logs.

The second day of the conference was spent on the topics of access arrangements, cataloging and indexing, possible inter-archive information procedures, and educational programs on archive usage.

Common problems among the institutions represented are those of providing access to students while maintaining standards which will preserve rare materials. Short-range demand for usage and the long-range goal of preservation of materials create conflicting pressures. Most of the institutions restrict usage to on-site viewing limited to either membership holders or specific academic fields within the institution. Materials are serviced by staff rather than users. Duplicate copies rather than unique or original materials are generally used by viewers as repeated playing is the primary cause of deterioration of video and audio tape. Very few donors permit materials to be used for re-broadcast.

Various approaches to cataloging were presented. Typically, catalogers or abstractors view the master copy. Materials are cataloged in real time. Title, production, credit, and cast information is copied from the film, and commercials are noted. Summaries of content are then prepared. The final product is arranged by series title or title as main entry. Indexes provide a variety of other access points. Operating budgets vary.

It was noted that methods for sharing catalog information need to be developed.

Some archivists felt that information about special film and video techniques should be included in the cataloging data.

Considerations for future inter-archive information procedures and educational programs will be undertaken by committees formed from the participants. The committees and their members are as follows:

Organizational Alternatives	Robert Rosen University of California at Los Angeles Sam Kula National Film Archives, Canada

Newsletter	Donald Zimmerman Washington State University
Planning Next Meeting	James Pilkington Vanderbilt Television News Archive James Moore National Archives and Records Service
Profiles of the Assembled Archives	Fay Schreibman George Washington University Alan F. Lewis Public Broadcasting Service
Other Archives Active in Television	Julie D'Acci Wisconsin Center for Film and Theatre Research James Rieser Museum of Broadcasting William T. Murphy National Archives and Records Service
Possible Seminar on Local Archives	Erik Barnouw Library of Congress Larry Karr American Film Institute Clynne Moser Public Broadcasting Service
Cataloging Methods Compatibility	Susan Dalton Wisconsin Center for Film and Theatre Research Harriet Harrison Library of Congress Barbara London Museum of Modern Art Douglas Gibbons Museum of Broadcasting
Technology	Philip Rubin Corporation for Public Broadcasting Robert F. Lewine Academy of Television Arts and Sciences James Rieser Museum of Broadcasting

MICROFORM ACQUISITIONS NOTED

The Library has acquired *Spanish Drama of the Golden Age* (Research Publications, Inc., New Haven, Conn., 1971, LC Microfilm No. 51557) which consists of the *Comedia* collection of the University of Pennsylvania libraries. The collection contains original and early editions of over 3,200 plays and includes works by such famous dramatists as Calderón, Cervantes, Lope de Vega, and Góngora, as well as less well known authors and anonymous works. A guide, provided with the collection, lists the plays as filmed in their original shelf order and includes an author and title index.

The Cornell University Collection of Women's Rights Pamphlets consists of 117 microfiche published by Bell and Howell Micro Photo Division. The pamphlets, which cover a 98-year period from 1814 to 1912, are predominantly American. Included in the collection are convention proceedings, meeting reports, association proceedings such as the American Equal Rights Association, legislative committee reports, published letters, and lectures as well as pamphlets covering all aspects of women's rights. The printed contents guide includes a listing of the pamphlets in chronological order with a brief abstract, an author index, and an organization and government reports index.

Both collections are located in the Microform Reading Room.

STAFF REMINDED OF FCU MEETING

The 43rd Annual Meeting of the Library of Congress Federal Credit Union will be held on Wednesday, March 22, at 3:30 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. In accordance with LCR 2022-2, staff members may attend this one hour meeting on official time providing attendance does not interfere unduly with the work of the Library as determined by employees' supervisors.

Reports by the president and treasurer and by the heads of the Credit and Supervisory Committees will be made and an election of officers will be held. A drawing for a color television and other prizes will be held for members in attendance.

Copies of the Credit Union's Annual Report will be available in the Credit Union Office on the day before the annual meeting.

The Nominating Committee has renominated incumbents Edward Knight, Economics Division; Jack

STAFF MEMBERS OFFERED TRAINING PROGRAMS ON WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT

Ellen Lazarus, Examining Division; Mary Moore, CRS Director's Office; and Ursula Darrah, Serial Record Division, watch a videotape presentation.

Instructor Carol Blaskowsky illustrates the use of video equipment with class participant Sigrid Georgii-Slivka, MARC Development Office.

Twenty Library of Congress staff members were selected to participate in a workshop entitled "Women on the Way Up in Government" sponsored by the Women's Program Office pursuant to an objective of this year's Affirmative Action Plan to provide self-development sessions for women. The workshop, held January 17-19, was conducted by associates of COMPSYCH Systems, Inc., and was designed to assist women in the Federal Government to improve their individual job performance and to assess their managerial skills. Among the topics covered were problem identification and solving, motivation, communication, and completed staff work. The use of videotape equipment enabled participants to evaluate their own presentation skills.

Women's Program Coordinator Morrigene Holcomb has announced that a second workshop will be held on April 19-21 in the Whittall Pavilion. A salmon-colored staff announcement has been distributed with details of application procedures. Applications are due in the Women's Program Office by March 31.

McDonald, Loan Division; and Peter Watters, Personnel Office, for three vacant seats on the Board of Directors and incumbent Hugh McNeil, Cataloging Distribution Service, for the vacant seat on the Credit Committee. George E. Perry was nominated by petition for a seat on the Board of Directors.

In order to provide the widest membership participation possible, all-day voting will take place on March 21, the day before the Annual Meeting, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the Credit Union Conference Room, Thomas Jefferson Building SB1012. Members unable to vote at that time may cast their ballots during the Annual Meeting.

STAFF NEWS

AWARD

On March 3, Mary Link, clerical assistant in the Processing Department Office, was presented a 20-year Federal Service Award pin by Paul E. Edlund, executive officer. Mrs. Link began her Federal service in 1946 in the U.S. Senate where she worked until 1950 in the office of Senator Brian McMahon as a stenographic clerk.

She came to the Library in 1962 to work in the Aerospace Information Division of the former Reference Department. After working for a brief time in the Reference Department Office she was promoted to secretary to the coordinator of cataloging instruc-

:ion in the Processing Department in 1969, remaining in that job until her transfer to the Processing Department Office into her current position last August.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Appointments: Gerald Cady, research analyst, GS-7, FRD, 5311; James Cradlin, publication production control specialist, GS-10, Cop Inf & Ref, 5306; Randall Fosner, shipping assistant, GT-3, E&G, 5325; Brenda German, bibliographic and binding control assistant, GS-3, Bind, 5401; Richard Neldon, inquiries recorder trainee, GS-7, CRS D, 5346; James Resetarits, advanced lab technician, GT-5, Photodup, 5217; William Weichsel, research analyst, GS-9, FRD, 5373; John Yoshimura, research analyst, GS-11, FRD, 5373.

Temporary Appointment: Gillian Anderson, music preservation assistant, GS-4, Mus, 5249.

Reappointments: George Havas, librarian, GS-11, Sci, 5292; Luch Peak, programmer, GS-9, LSA, 5166.

Promotion: Timothy Carlton, S&R, to trainee searcher-filer (editor), GS-5, Cat Publ, 5324.

Resignations: Paul Bray, Bind; Nancy Chalfant, Photodup; Darian Diachok, FRD; Duane Gelderloos, FRD; Charles S. Hottel, Jr., CDS; Joan Seaver, Cop Serv; Haywood W. Taylor, III, S&R; Paul Wilkinson, Cop Acq & Proc.

ACTIVITY OF FORMER STAFF MEMBER

Paul L. Horecky, retired chief of the Slavic and Central European Division, has been appointed visiting research fellow in the Sino-Soviet Institute of George Washington University. He began his research activities there on February 1.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Linda Arret, reference librarian in the Research Guidance Office, participated on February 27 in a discussion on communication between technical and reference services in libraries. The discussion was sponsored by the reference and technical services interest groups of the District of Columbia Library Association and attended by representatives from both aspects of library operations. Among items discussed were the increased use of automation as a method to improve communication and the establishment of formal committees and personnel exchanges.

William R. Nugent, assistant director for information systems development, Administrative Department, was an invited speaker at the Datacomm 78 conference held in Washington, D.C., on February 21-23. The conference emphasized advanced data communications. Mr. Nugent's presentation, "Network Architectures for Distributed Processing with Central Maxicomputers and Remote Minicomputers," reviewed the advantages and disadvantages of various network configurations and described recent Library experience in distributed processing using duplex minicomputers. Describing the three-to-eight-year future of distributed processing, he posited the necessary emergence of fault-tolerant computing and dynamic load balancing within local networks.

DECORATED EASTER EGGS TO BE DISPLAYED

Approximately 15 decorated Easter eggs from Eastern Europe will be displayed in the Slavic Room, Library of Congress Building G147, from Monday, March 20, through the end of May. The collection represents the work of a half-dozen different countries or nationalities.

APPENDIX

CONTINUING REPORTS ON THE MIDWINTER MEETING OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Chicago, Ill., January 22-28, 1978

RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

FILING COMMITTEE

The Filing Committee held an all-day working meeting on Saturday, January 21, to complete its review of the RTSD Filing Rules. The committee met subsequently on Monday, January 23, to discuss a few remaining questions. It is hoped that a complete draft of the RTSD Filing Rules with examples will be ready for the ALA Annual Conference in June. At the meeting in January, the committee discussed and made decisions on the following issues.

(1) In general, punctuation marks and all nonalphabetic signs and symbols are ignored for filing purposes. Two exceptions are made for the decimal point and the ampersand. The ampersand (&) is filed as its spelled-out language equivalent and the decimal point is regarded in establishing numerical significance.

(2) Series added entries are subarranged by the main entry, title, and date.

(3) If a heading of a title field contains numerals, the numerals are filed according to numerical significance, from lowest to highest. An optional rule is provided for libraries which want to simplify the arrangement of complicated numerical character strings: whole numbers are filed numerically and decimals, fractions, and so forth are filed character by character, regarding punctuation.

(4) All relators are ignored in personal and corporate names. Optionally, all relators referring to legal actions in personal and corporate names are regarded for filing purposes.

(5) In access points that begin with a surname, all terms of honor and address are disregarded. All other terms of honor and address are regarded.

[*Susan C. Biebel*]

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

This committee, chaired by Paul J. Fasana of the New York Public Library, met on January 23 and January 25. Actions recommended by the committee and subsequently approved by the RTSD board were to accept the RTSD/LED Committee on Education for Resources and Technical Services as a standing committee, to dissolve the RASD/RTSD/ASLA Public Documents Committee and the Subcommittee on Census Use and to have the RTSD board appoint an official liaison person to GODORT, and to approve the application of the Technical Services Section of the Minnesota Library Association to affiliate with the RTSD Council of Regional Groups. The board also approved the establishment of an ad hoc AACR 2 Introductory Program Committee, established the Commercial Automation Support of Technical Services in Medium-Sized Research Libraries (CASTS) Discussion Group, and dissolved the ad hoc Committee on Interlibrary Networks since it has completed its work. [*Robert C. Sullivan*]

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGING CONSULTATION COMMITTEE

The ICCC met on January 23 in two sessions, with John Byrum, Library of Congress, serving as chairman. Committee members Michael Fitzgerald, Harvard University, and S. Michael Malinconico, New York Public Library, were also present.

On instruction of the president of the Resources and Technical Services Division, the committee first turned attention to a questionnaire which had been prepared by the ALA International Relations Committee in an effort to solicit input for the development of an International Relations Policy Statement for the American Library Association. By way of a contribution, ICCC suggested the following ideas for inclusion in the proposed document.

(1) ALA recognizes the increasingly valuable contribution which international organizations are making to librarianship and so it wishes to participate as effectively as possible at the international level. Toward this end, ALA should give priority to those activities which either have the greatest impact on the work of its members or fall within the realm where it can make a distinctive contribution because of its experience.

(2) In attempting to define these activities, ALA should collaborate with the national libraries and other appropriate agencies.

(3) ALA should recognize its responsibility in the

development of international standards, participation in similar activities, and publication and dissemination of the resulting documents.

(4) A statement defining the terms of an ALA representative's participation in international activity should be prepared. The statement should express the commitment of the organization to support a representative's full participation in international deliberations. This statement should also emphasize that any individual appointed is necessarily a representative and that ALA has a responsibility to assist the representative in the solicitation of opinion and comment from the ALA membership. There should also be explicit recognition of the fact that the representative will not limit the dissemination of information.

(5) Because of the burgeoning international activity, the ALA International Relations Committee should work together with representatives from ALA units to identify areas of endeavor and coordinate activities.

(6) ALA should recognize that the monitoring of international activity is a time-consuming and demanding job, and therefore one which should be supported by its resources.

The committee authorized the chairman to transmit these recommendations, together with others related to representation abroad, to the RTSD Board of Directors.

ICCC next addressed the question of recommending an organizational structure for catalog code maintenance and revision to succeed existing arrangements which are due to lapse upon publication of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* later this year. In preparation for this exercise, the committee had asked Doralyn Hickey, North Texas State University, to identify alternatives. ICCC discussed the possibilities which she had suggested in addition to a few others and eliminated all but two: (1) to establish an ongoing code revision committee as part of RTSD at the division level, one which would provide for non-voting representation from interested ALA and non-ALA groups, and (2) to return responsibility for code revision to the Descriptive Cataloging Committee, provided that the function statement of that unit is amended to require non-voting representation from concerned ALA and non-ALA groups. In discussing the advantages of these two approaches, the committee could perceive no overriding logical consideration which would require selection of one over the other and decided, therefore, to forward both of them to the RTSD Board of Directors for consideration. In doing so, ICCC further recommended that through a ballot the board solicit expressions of preference from the membership of the division to guide it in resolving the issue. [*John D. Byrum*]

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION SECTION CATALOGING NORMS DISCUSSION GROUP

When the group met on Monday morning, January 23, Mina Daniels, Morris Library, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, who chairs the group, announced that the topic for discussion would be quantitative cataloging norms. The first speaker was Christina Landram, head, Catalog Department, Georgia State University Library, Atlanta, who shared some of her experience with quantitative norms with the group.

She said that at Georgia State University Library they had been concerned for a long time with the need to set some sort of minimum production figures which would be required in various types of jobs. They began by looking at clerical operations and were able to come up with minimum standards for such things as typing sets of LC cards and adding volumes. About 1971, by using past production statistics, they were able to establish minimum figures (in titles per hour) for different types of cataloging (such as cataloging with LC copy or original cataloging). Whenever their cataloging operations undergo any sort of change (as happened when OCLC terminals were introduced into their library), the minimum figures for cataloging production are adjusted as necessary. Each cataloger keeps a record showing how much time was spent on each type of cataloging and how many titles were completed in that time. On a monthly basis, a calculation of titles per hour for each type of cataloging is made for each cataloger and these figures are expected to equal or exceed the minimum required figure.

Some members of the group wondered whether catalogers might resent having such minimum figures imposed upon them, but the speaker said she had never found that to be a problem. She commented that catalogers were warned before they were hired that they would be expected to meet minimum production figures.

A few members of the group protested that librarians (including catalogers) are professionals and their performance should not be measured in quantitative terms any more than the performance of a doctor should be measured according to the number of patients he sees or doses of medicine he prescribes. It was also pointed out that catalogers in many col-

leges and universities have faculty rank and it would be unfair to judge them by quantitative standards when such standards are not used for other faculty members. A lively discussion ensued. While the group reached no consensus on the question of whether quantitative norms should or should not be used for measuring the performance of a cataloger, there did seem to be general agreement that when norms are used they should be used in conjunction with other types of measurement of work performance.

Christina Landram remarked that, somewhat to her surprise, she had found that once the minimum figures had been set, catalogers who had been doing very badly in the past managed to meet the figures. Someone from the group suggested that the trouble with a minimum production figure was that no cataloger would attempt to go higher but the speaker had not found that to be the case. Although there might be a few who would stop with the minimum, most catalogers usually did much more. Her experience had been that the minimum production figures were valuable not only in evaluating the work of individual catalogers but also in determining staffing needs and in planning work distribution. She said that the minimum figures were not used in such a strict and unyielding way as to lose sight of differences in individuals. For example, new catalogers are given a reasonable amount of time (which is considered training time) to achieve the standards and no one is released from a job for failing to meet the figures for one particular month. The figures from individual catalogers do, however, provide very substantial clues as to how their work is going and if their production starts to slip it is possible for a supervisor to become aware of it at an early stage.

The fear was expressed by some in the group that someday there would be quantitative cataloging norms which would be adopted as some sort of national or universal standard and then catalogers in every library would be expected to meet them. Mina Daniels reminded the members of the group that they had agreed at the last Annual Conference that national or universal standards would never be possible (even assuming they were desirable) as the situation in each library is different. In some libraries certain operations are done by catalogers that in other libraries are done by clerical staff; some libraries work only from LC copy while others do a variety of types of cataloging; and some libraries are large and such long distances (which would enter into the time factor of titles cataloged per hour) must be traveled by catalogers going to official catalogs, terminals, and so on. Each library must therefore develop its own norms based on its own particular operations.

As the meeting ended, the chair announced that the discussion topic for the group at their summer meeting would be qualitative cataloging norms.

[*Dorothy J. Glasby*]

CCS DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING COMMITTEE

The January 24 morning session of this committee of the Cataloging and Classification Section was devoted to an extensive report by Ben R. Tucker on current cataloging developments at the Library of Congress.

The IFLA working group charged with drafting an ISBD for early printed books indicated last year that it was considering the possibility of not applying ISBD provisions for the arbitrary arrangement and punctuation of data elements belonging to a bibliographic description. In December, the Library of Congress began an experiment with 100 early printed books to determine its own attitude in relation to this possibility. Thus far, the experiment has brought to light no serious bibliographic problem created by a strict application of ISBD provisions to older imprints.

The entire text of the final version of AACR 2 has been reviewed and approved by joint editors Paul Winkler and Michael Gorman, and it has now been delivered to the publishers. The Library of Congress has identified all the optional provisions contained in AACR 2 and has begun the process of deciding which of these will be applied, which rejected, and which will not be governed by a policy decision. Further consideration of AACR 2 options will be one of the items on the agenda of the March meeting at the Library of Congress of the national libraries of Australia, Britain, Canada, and the United States.

Following the announcement of the Library's plans to freeze its card catalogs, the Processing Department formed a committee to examine in more detail the problems already identified and to try to anticipate others that up to now may have entirely escaped notice. The discussions have approached the subject from a pragmatic viewpoint, often based on an imaginary walk-through of processing operations. At the moment the committee is still at the stage of identifying all relevant questions rather than that of making decisions. Nonetheless, basic assumptions have had to be made as underpinning for the discussions: (1) the Library will close its catalogs on January 2, 1980, whether or not the automated system is fully ready; (2) if the automated system is not ready, the Library

will start new temporary card catalogs, which can be discarded when no longer needed; (3) the Library will abandon superimposition and begin using AACR 2, as well as the 19th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification;* and the Library will make some changes to refine and improve its subject headings by January 2, 1980.

Progress with the automated name authority file continues. Approximately 19,000 name headings are in the automated name authority file. All new headings prompted by the cataloging of audiovisual material, together with all new headings in English, Dutch, and in Romance and Scandinavian languages are now being input into the automated data base of name authorities. Before the end of the year the Library hopes to have all new headings, without exception, included in the automated data base. Attention will then be focused on headings established before the inception of the automated data base for name authorities. (These projections for both new and retrospective authorities depend on budgeting and staffing.)

As an economy measure related to the Cataloging Distribution Service's printing programs for serials, added entry tracings for key titles will be treated like tracings for titles proper and for series. If the key title to be traced appears within the entry under the exact form needed, it will be traced simply as "Key title."

In 1972 the Music Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division began using multiple collations (physical descriptions) on printed cards to represent within one bibliographic record those sound recordings which are issued in more than one medium (for example, disc and tape), even though all of the issues were not in the Library of Congress collections. In 1976 the Audiovisual Section began applying this practice to the cataloging of film and other audiovisual materials based on data sheets for items none of which are in Library's collections.

To forestall a variety of anticipated complications, including some related to the eventual conversion of catalog records for sound recordings into MARC, the decision has now been made to abandon the practice of using multiple physical descriptions. Hereafter, for multiple forms of a single item in the Library's collections, a separate bibliographic record will be prepared for each form. For items cataloged from data sheets by the Audiovisual Section, a bibliographic record will be created for the predominant form (for example, the 16mm. color film, instead of the 8mm. black and white film). For both sound recordings and audiovisual materials, the existence of other forms, if known at the time of cataloging, will be indicated in a note. [*Ben R. Tucker*]

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF ASIAN AND AFRICAN MATERIALS SUBCOMMITTEE

This ad hoc subcommittee, charged to identify areas in the descriptive cataloging of Asian and African materials that most need change and to make recommendations to its parent group, the Descriptive Cataloging Committee, met Monday morning, January 23. Some committee members presented information that had been gathered for use in June.

Martha Dukas, University of Texas at Austin, summarized a combined descriptive cataloging/subject analysis report based on information solicited from members of Middle East Librarians' Association. Most of the comments dealt with problems of entry and romanization. Also emphasized was the need for better communication with ALA and the Library of Congress.

Effie Y. H. Chen, Princeton University, and Thomas H. Lee, University of Wisconsin at Madison, presented a paper prepared with Yung-hsiang Lai of Harvard University listing problem areas in both the descriptive cataloging and subject analysis of East Asian materials. Those areas mentioned in descriptive cataloging included choice of names, reprint editions, romanization, and word division. The compilers of the paper had received suggestions from members of the Committee on East Asian Libraries.

Both David Michener of Northwestern University and Henry Scholberg of the University of Minnesota commented on their areas of representation, Africa and South Asia, respectively.

While making plans to submit its final report in June, the subcommittee members agreed that some ongoing program in ALA is needed to represent the interests of these area specialists. [*Judith Kuhagen*]

SERIALS SECTION MEDIUM-SIZED RESEARCH LIBRARIES DISCUSSION GROUP

Benita Weber of the University of New Mexico opened the January 23 meeting by introducing Alicia Tjarks (also of UNM), who spoke about acquisition of of Latin American serials. She lamented that the difficulties of acquiring these materials are caused in part by an exaggeration of commonplace problems such as changes of title, publisher, and frequency. Publications not espousing currently acceptable political viewpoints are often confiscated or suppressed altogether. Annuals usually appear two to three years

after the period covered; interrupted sequences commonly result in renumbering as new series. Publishers lists rarely indicate title changes. Many publications are economically marginal and print runs are very small, and paper and print quality tend to be poor.

The speaker furthermore indicated that Latin American subscription agencies are nonexistent and no U.S. vendor can reliably supply Latin American serials. Because poor mail service compounds delivery problems, the speaker advised that payments are best sent by registered airmail in windowless envelopes. Combined with patience and perseverance, good working relationships with dealers in each country (preferably established by personal encounters) are suggested as the most dependable sources of acquisitions. Listings in standard U.S. serials bibliographies are slim but two items were recommended. The *SALALM Newsletter* is a reliable source for new serial titles as well as titles available through gift and exchange. The *Hispanic American Periodical Index*, edited by Barbara Cox of UCLA, is a new publication which provides analytic access to over 200 titles.

Nancy Buckeye, Central Michigan University, summarized the features of the new edition of *International Subscription Agents* for which she is the editor. Business discounts and like information have been omitted since such arrangements are usually customized for each institution. Listings for U.S. agents are now included. The new edition will come out in April and will probably cost less than $20. She emphasized that agents will provide a good deal of service (for instance, compilation of problem titles) for no extra charge if specifically requested.

The new copyright law was discussed, with a consensus that the impact on current serials operations, as can presently be estimated, will not be tremendous. Handling of reserve collections remains a problem and several libraries will now only maintain single rather than multiple photocopies of items. Some libraries have begun to request permissions from publishers for their current subscriptions. It was observed that one individual can skew the number of requests for a particular title. [*Linda K. Bartley*]

SERIALS SECTION
LARGE RESEARCH LIBRARIES DISCUSSION GROUP

Ruth Carter of the University of Pittsburgh began the meeting, also held January 23, by requesting George Parsons, Council on Library Resources (CLR), to present a status report on the CONSER Project. The data base now consists of nearly 200,000 records, of which more than 72,000 are authenticated. Nearly half of the total records represent original input to the data base. A KWOC index of all records in the data base by mid-March of 1977 is available from OCLC. Parsons also mentioned that CLR has undertaken the technical development plan for a national periodical system. C. Lee Jones of the Health Sciences Library at Columbia University, working with CLR officers, is coordinating this effort.

Linda Bartley, National Serials Data Program, stated that the Library of Congress and the U.S. Postal Service have entered into a cooperative arrangement whereby the USPS will soon require certain publications mailed at Second Class rates to carry the ISSN in a prominent position on each issue. The ISSN will become the USPS system control number for those publications appropriate for registration in the International Serials Data System. Other activities relative to the dissemination of the ISSN include preliminary arrangements for the inclusion of NSDP records in the MARC Serials Distribution Service. Prepublication records for forthcoming titles to which ISSN have been assigned are now being added to the CONSER data base and will accordingly be included on the MARC Serials tapes.

Jack Scott of Kent State University summarized his library's use of the OCLC serials check-in system, which system was also discussed by the medium-sized serials group. Most libraries using the OCLC check-in system maintain look-up files with access numbers so that tedious data base searches by title can be avoided—this technique is imperative for unsearchable titles. Conversion of manual files to machine-readable form generally requires less time than estimates allow. Irremediable problems in use of the system have not emerged but there remains the concern about providing sufficient public access to serials holdings in a given library (that is, having enough terminals for this service). It is commonly felt that although the OCLC serials control system functions well as it is presently constructed, it will not be truly efficient compared to a conventional manual system until the claiming and binding components are operational, possibly in 1981. [*Linda K. Bartley*]

SERIALS SECTION
AACR REVISION STUDY COMMITTEE

At both meetings of the committee, on Monday afternoon, January 23, and Tuesday morning, January 24, the chair, Judith Cannan, Library of Congress, reported on some of the changes which had

been made in the text of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* as a result of the meeting of the Joint Steering Committee in August.

Of special interest to serials librarians was that the rule in the draft text which required that laws be entered under the jurisdiction promulgating them had been changed so that laws would be entered under the jurisdiction governed. She reminded the groups, however, that such form headings as "Laws, statutes, etc.," had been abandoned in AACR 2. It was pointed out in answer to questions that law material could be arranged in groups in catalogs despite the lack of a form heading because collections of laws governing one jurisdiction would be entered under the jurisdiction with, also, a bracketed uniform title, "Laws, etc.," preceding the title proper.

Discussion turned to treatment of microforms in the new rules and much interest was shown in the fact that AACR 2 will describe microforms as microforms rather than attempting, as is presently done, to describe them in terms of the original printed publication.

Mrs. Cannan went over various AACR 2 rules such as those which regulate the situations in which new entries would be made for serials which have changed in some way, those which pertain to the formulation of geographic names, and those regarding the incorporation of a statement of responsibility in a serial entry. There was general discussion of these rules as well as many questions.

In terms of the new rules in general, it was asked whether modifications would be needed to MARC formats or in OCLC procedures in order to implement the rules; there was general agreement that this would certainly be true. Some discussants thought that planning for implementation might have to wait, at least in some libraries or other places, until the text of the rules was available in printed form for detailed examination. Mrs. Cannan noted, however, that the Library of Congress is doing some planning and has already prepared a draft of its preferences on some of the options noted in the rules and will compare its list with similar lists from other national libraries (the British Library, National Library of Australia, and National Library of Canada) in the hope of coming to agreement on many of the points.

During each of the meetings, Mrs. Cannan pointed out that because AACR 2 was for all practical purposes completed and already to be published, the life of the committee, which was ad hoc in nature, was about to end. She said a suggestion had been made to the Serials Section Policy and Research Committee that a new committee, concerned with all aspects of serials cataloging, be formed. She wondered whether those in attendance would be in favor of having such a committee, the response from both groups was overwhelmingly favorable. [*Dorothy J. Glasby*]

SERIALS SECTION
COMMITTEE TO STUDY SERIAL RECORDS

The 1978 Midwinter Meeting was the first convening of this new standing committee, chaired by Roy Ortopan, University of California, Berkeley, who described the evolution of the new group from an ad hoc committee that was formed in 1971 to study manually maintained serial records. Because the committee is new and has not yet selected a direction for its charge—to study library serials records of all types with special attention to evolving trends and developing standards—it was decided to poll serials librarians for suggestions on what are their primary areas of interest and concern regarding the creation and maintenance of serial records.

The inquiry will take the form of an open letter explaining the purpose of the committee and will ask some general questions to which responses can be made directly on the letter. The letter will be sent to certain members of the RTSD Serials Section, to participants in the current and former meetings of the committee, and to those institutions that responded to the survey conducted by the ad hoc committee. The letter may also be published in one of the technical services journals. Responses to the letter will be tabulated for discussion at the ALA Annual Conference in June. [*John D. Levy*]

SERIALS SECTION
POLICY AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The major topic of the meeting of the committee held on Monday morning, January 23, under the chairmanship of David Taylor, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, was a proposal presented by Frank Clasquin, F. W. Faxon Co., that the Serials Section consider the preparation of lists of core journals in various subject areas. Mr. Clasquin suggested that such lists would be useful for budget planning in libraries since it would be possible to determine average cost per journal in each subject area and the total cost of all titles on a list would give some idea about the amount of money needed for serial subscriptions to support a particular discipline. Mr. Clasquin thought that the lists could be put together by determining the number of libraries subscribing to a particular journal. The journals with the

most subscriptions would be placed on the lists. He suggested that records such as those kept by the Faxon Co. could be used, at least initially, in compiling the lists. The lists, to be useful, would have to be updated as new journal titles might be added while other titles would be dropped.

After considerable discussion, the committee decided to recommend to the Serials Section Executive Committee that an ad hoc committee be appointed to study the feasibility of preparing lists of core journals.

The meeting ended with a brief report from Linda Bartley, National Serials Data Program, Library of Congress, on a plan to have ISSN (International Standard Serial Numbers) used as the identifying numbers which the U.S. Postal Service will soon require publishers to print in serials using second-class mailing privileges. [*Dorothy J. Glasby*]

SERIALS SECTION
POLICY AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The final meeting of this committee on January 24 was presided over by David Taylor.

The function statement of the ad hoc AACR Revision Study Committee was reviewed by Judith Cannan, who then noted that the committee has fulfilled its charge and consequently should be phased out of existence. At the request of Mr. Taylor, Judith Cannan then read the paper she had addressed to the chairman of the Policy and Research Committee pertaining to the establishment of a standing committee or a discussion group to replace the ad hoc committee.

Discussion then focused on whether a discussion group or committee should replace the existing ad hoc committee, and how its charge should read. It was agreed that it was premature to try to define what, if any, relationship it should have with the committee that is to be given responsibility for future code revision.

A motion was passed recommending that the Serials Section Executive Committee establish a standing committee that will be responsible for soliciting contributions from serial librarians concerning serial cataloging problems, for discussing these problems, and when appropriate for either suggesting solutions, or forwarding the problems to the relevant ALA committee for action, the results of which are to be reported to the participants. It was further recommended that the committee be composed of five members, all with serial cataloging expertise, and that liason might be established between this committee and other ALA bodies with similar interests as appropriate.

After Charlotta Hensley informed those present of the progress of the ALA Planning Committee, the committee took up Lynne Smith's proposal that a clearinghouse be established for obtaining microfilms of out-of-print serial publications. All concurred that it should be handled informally and not through the Policy and Research Committee.

The inclusion in the MARC Distribution Service of partial cataloging records input by NSDP from data received from publishers was discussed. The committee decided to request that the section's Executive Committee send a letter to Joseph Howard, director of the Processing Department, Library of Congress, endorsing as well as encouraging the dissemination of these records.

Shere Connan reported on the section's Library School Education Committee and outlined its future role within the section. The question remained, however, as to whether the committee was fulfilling a need as as to whether it should continue in existence. As opinion was divided it was decided that the committee members should discuss at their next session the relevance of the committee and present their conclusions to the Policy and Research Committee at the Annual Conference. [*Judith Cannan*]

SERIALS SECTION
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The committee meeting of January 24, chaired by Lois Uphas, MINITEX, University of Minnesota, was devoted chiefly to reports from various persons and committees.

George Parsons, Council on Library Resources, reported that the CONSER data base is nearing the original goal of 200,000 titles. He said that OCLC will continue to support the CONSER Project and that everything seems to be going well.

Questions were raised about duplicate serial entries in OCLC and the CONSER data base. Margaret Johnson of OCLC explained OCLC has begun to work on the duplicate problem. It is not possible for OCLC to move all the location symbols when many libraries have claimed a record which is marked for deletion. OCLC has started with records, however, which have been claimed by only one library or union list and have asked that one institution to move its symbol. A good deal of the work which has been going on has been done in cooperation with the Minnesota Union List.

Roy Ortopan, University of California Library,

Berkeley, chairman, reported that the Committee to Study Serial Records had decided to send out a letter to libraries asking them what particular aspect of serial records they would be interested in having the committee study. The committee can then determine its priorities and select for first study the areas which seem of interest to the most libraries.

The chairman of the Duplicates Exchange Union, Ambrose Easterly, Harper College Library, Palatine, Ill., reported that the meeting held by the union at the last ALA Annual Conference had been very successful in terms of content and idea exchange although it had not attracted a large attendance because so many other meetings were being held at the same time. A report of the meeting was sent out to union members with the November lists. It has been decided that whenever the brochure about the union practices and arrangements is revised, a copy of the revision will be sent out to each member, since it was discovered last June that some members are operating under whatever guidelines were in effect when they originally joined.

Mr. Easterly reported that some members have had problems in trying to send out lists at the library rate because Postal Service officials feel the rate may be used for library material but not for material about library material (such as the lists of items available for exchange). Since the library rate represents a considerable saving over regular first class postage, Mr. Easterly has been encouraging members to try to get agreement on this rate from their local postal officials.

The union now has about 500 members, including 25 non-U.S. mainland libraries. The membership is drawn chiefly from college and university libraries but there are some school or church libraries and a few public libraries. The union is planning a membership meeting at the Chicago summer conference on Tuesday morning, June 27.

Dorothy Pearson, Princeton University Library, announced that the Regional Serials Workshop Committee, which she chairs, will have a mini-workshop at the summer conference for persons planning to hold serials workshops. The committee is looking into the possibilities of having some workshops to introduce serials librarians to AACR 2. It would appear, however, that these workshops could not be held until 1979 at the earliest.

After visitors were excused, the Executive Committee met privately to discuss business matters.

[*Dorothy J. Glasby*]

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